

ADDENDA
TO THE
General Regulations and Orders
FOR
THE ARMY.
FROM 1836 TO 1839, INCLUSIVE.

Horse Guards, 1st January, 1840.



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ADDENDA
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THE ARMY.
FROM 1836 TO 1839, INCLUSIVE.

Horse Guards, 1st January, 1840.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Regimental Agents.

Horse Guards, 20th April, 1836.

I HAVE it in command to notify to you, for the information and guidance of the Colonels of the several Regiments of Infantry in your agency, that, with a view of ensuring due uniformity, and obviating in future much irregularity, which it is stated has occurred, it is intended that a sealed Staff Serjeant's Shoulder Strap shall invariably accompany the annual supply of clothing to each Regiment.

Approved Patterns of the Shoulder Straps, for the Staff Serjeants of Infantry, (including Highland and Fusilier Regiments,) have been sealed and deposited at the Office of the Military Boards, for the purpose of regulating all future supplies.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To General Officers Commanding Districts in Great Britain and Ireland.

Horse Guards, 23rd April, 1836.

SIR,

By desire of the General Commanding-in-Chief, I have the honour herewith to transmit, for your information and guidance, extract of a representation, which has been made by the Director General of the Medical Department of the Army, suggesting additional circumspection and precaution, in the selection, from time to time, of Men for Foreign Service, at the respective head-quarters of Regiments and Depôts.

Lord Hill commands me to direct your special attention to Sir James M'Grigor's said suggestions, and to desire that all detachments, thus selected, for the future may be inspected, before they embark, by the General Officer who may happen to be stationed at or near the place of embarkation, assisted by the Senior Medical Officer at that station.

As the sending back to their Depôts of any men who may be rejected at the place of embarkation, for all or any of the disabilities specified by the Director General, will be attended with great inconvenience and expense, Lord Hill will hold Commanding Officers, and Medical Officers of Regiments and Depôts, responsible for any want of due precaution, upon their parts, in making the original selections.

The General Officer Commanding the District will himself superintend the original selection in all cases, in which the Regiment (or Depôt, as may be) shall happen to be within ten or twelve miles of his Station.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

Extract of a Letter, dated the 25th March, 1836, addressed to the Adjutant-General by the Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

I BEG to bring under your consideration, at this approaching Season for the embarkation of Troops for Foreign Service, the subject of selection of men, as well to be embarked, as those that are to be left behind, as I have grounds for believing that many men are permitted to go with their Regiments, who, labouring under particular forms of disease, are little suited for the efficient performance of their duty, or who, having a strong predisposition to diseases, are sent to climates which are but too surely likely to have those diseases almost immediately developed, and thus, either fall a prey to the complaint, or are useless. I am well aware of the difficulty that must ever exist in arranging this classification with precision; but I am of opinion that much good might arise, both to the individuals and to the Service, if, previously to embarkation, a strict

examination were made of those men who are ordered for Service, to ascertain if they be likely to continue effective in the climates for which they are destined.

No men with active tubercular disease in existence should be allowed to embark for any station. In the warmer climates Consumption is more speedily brought to a fatal termination ; in the colder climates the complaint is not arrested ; and in both inefficiency must be the result.

This remark applies to either very old or very young Soldiers ; if, however, young Soldiers with only a predisposition to the complaint existing, or young men of even delicate frame, and whose constitutions are not sufficiently formed, shall be embarked in the hopes that a mild climate may improve their health and stamina, I am of opinion that much care should be had in not over-drilling these men, more especially in full marching order : the weight and drag on the shoulders and chest are more than such are equal with impunity to bear.

No men with active or chronic disease of the bowels should be allowed to embark : very old Soldiers are liable to Diarrhœa, often with structural disease of minor consequence : all such cases are almost certain of being aggravated by a sea voyage, and a warm climate ; and, at any rate, are liable to become in a very short time very inefficient Soldiers.

Men with chronic diseases of the eyes, chronic ulcers, and asthmatic complaints and rheumatism, especially old Soldiers, are very objectionable for Foreign Service.

I trust the subject of this Letter, involving, as it does, the expense of sending useless men to foreign stations, crowding Hospitals with them while abroad, and again giving rise to the expense of sending them back, which is considerable, to say nothing of the comfort which they would enjoy at home, will be a sufficient excuse for my submitting the same to the favourable consideration of the General Commanding-in-Chief.

(Signed)

J. M'GRIGOR,
Director-General.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

*To Colonels or Commanding Officers of Regiments of
Infantry.*

Horse Guards, 10th June, 1836.

SIR,

HIS Majesty having been pleased to sanction an alteration in the make of the Coat for the Infantry of the Army, with a view to the better fitting and improved appearance of the clothing, I am commanded by the General Commanding-in-Chief to acquaint you, that a new Pattern Coat, which differs from the former one in the following particulars, has been deposited in the Office of Military Boards, for the regulation of future supplies.

The skirts are *cut across*, instead of being made in one piece with the body, and the flap on the skirt is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch below the seam of that cut.

The buttons behind, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from centre to centre.

The bottom of each skirt, 5 inches in breadth; the tops, from the centre of the hind button to the front of the skirt, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or so cut that the Coat rests *on* the hip, not over it; and the turn-backs are *not* seen when looking at a man in his front, at the distance of two yards.

The skirts are rounded over the hips, not cut angularly.

The above particulars apply to all sizes; the length of the skirt will vary, as shown in the accompanying scale, according to the height of the men; in the 5 feet 10 inch size it is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the buttons behind to the bottom of the skirt.

The breadth of the cuff is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, its upper edge being even with the centre point of the slashed flap on the sleeve.

A revised scale of measurement for six sizes, adapted to these alterations, and affording the means of subdividing the sizes into large, middling, and small, has been prepared, and is annexed for your information.

The Coats for five men per Company will still be sent in materials, for the purpose of fitting such men as are of unusual size and shape. The whole of the remaining clothing (with the exception of the Wings and Fringe, which are liable to injury from rubbing, and will therefore be sent separate) is to be forwarded to each Regiment made up complete, and ready for wear.—No additional Lace, beyond what is required for the garments sent in materials, is permitted to be sent to Regiments by the Clothiers.

Under the arrangements thus established for ensuring the accurate make of the clothing, Lord Hill confidently trusts, that little or no alteration can be necessary for the purpose of its neatly fitting. The plea, therefore, of such a necessity will not be admitted as an excuse on the part of Commanding Officers for defacing and curtailing the clothing of the Soldier, as established by the Sealed Patterns; and the General Commanding-in-Chief will hold the Officers Commanding Regiments and Depôts responsible for the strictest adherence, in every particular, to the Orders herein conveyed.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Commanding Officers of Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, 16th June, 1836.

SIR,

LORD HILL is persuaded that, if Commanding Officers avail themselves of the power vested in them by the 45th Clause of the Mutiny Act, an offence now of frequent occurrence, and highly prejudicial to discipline, namely, that of Absence without Leave, will be checked.

His Lordship will, accordingly, hold Commanding Officers responsible for the strict application of such part of the provisions of that Clause as empower them to deprive the Soldier of his Pay for Absence without Leave, for any number of days not exceeding *five*.

To enable Lord Hill to judge how far the new power, thus vested in the Commanding Officer, has answered its purpose, His Lordship desires that the number of cases of Absence without Leave that shall have been thus disposed of by the award of the Commanding Officer, may be noted at the bottom of the Monthly Return of Courts Martial.

It is, however, to be distinctly understood, that, in ordering Commanding Officers to give due effect to the power alluded to, they are not precluded from trying the Soldier by a Court Martial for less than five days' Absence without Leave, if, upon investigating the case, the circumstances elicited shall appear to call for a heavier punishment than the mere forfeiture of the Pay.

All cases of Absence without Leave, for any period above five days, must be brought to trial before a Court Martial.

When a case of the last-mentioned description is attended with extenuating circumstances, that shall render the Commanding Officer desirous to deal leniently with it, he may consider himself at liberty to apply to the General Officer under whose immediate orders he is serving (or to the General Commanding in Chief, if serving in a District not commanded by a General Officer) for a special authority to dispense with the trial by Court Martial; but Lord Hill expects that such applications shall never be made except upon the most urgent grounds, the particulars of which must, invariably, be specified in detail.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

*To the Colonels or Commanding Officers of Highland
Regiments.*

Horse Guards, 17th June, 1836.

SIR,

I AM commanded by the General Commanding-in-Chief to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a Circular* addressed to Colonels and Commanding Officers of Infantry of the Line, and to acquaint you, that the orders therein contained are to be considered applicable to the Regiment under your Command in every respect, except as to those particulars, hereunder stated, in which the dimensions of the new pattern Jacket, approved by His Majesty for Highland Regiments, differ from those of the Infantry Coat.

Each skirt is 9 inches long, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at bottom, and $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches at top, or so cut as to rest on the hips, and the turn-backs not seen in front, in the same manner as the Infantry Coat, and the buttons behind, in like manner, are $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from centre to centre.

The flap on the skirt is only $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length ; it is placed $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch below the seam across.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Commanding Officers of Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, 18th June, 1836.

SIR,

IN reference to my Letter of 10th Instant, and the enclosure, notifying an alteration in the make of the Coat for the Infantry, I have it now in command to signify to you, that His Majesty has also approved of an alteration in the make of the Trousers, which is considered likely to be conducive to the comfort of the Soldier, unattended at the same time with additional expense.

A new pattern Trouser of the description intended to be adopted, has been sealed and deposited in the Office of Military Boards, for the purpose of regulating future supplies.

A revised scale of measurement, adapted to the above alteration, is herewith enclosed for information.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

<i>Dimensions of the INFANTRY TROUSERS for the several Sizes of Men.</i> 18th June, 1836.									
Scale of Fixed Points for all Sizes.		Scale of Fixed Lengths for the several Heights of Men.			Scale of Widths. This Scale is applicable for all Heights, and the same proportions are to be preserved if a more accurate measurement be received from Regiments.				
Width of Waistband . . . Only one Button in front of Waistband. Open in front, with a Fly and Five Buttons. The Fly to extend from top to within 3½ inches above point of Crutch Length of Slit at bottom of Side-Seam.	Inches. 1½ 2½	Height of Men.	Length of Side-Seam.	Length of Leg-Seam.		Small.	Middling.	Large.	
		Ft. In.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
		5 7	45	33	Round the Waist	32	34	36	
		5 8	45½	33½	Top of Front from Side-Seam to Side-Seam (when buttoned) }	13	14	15	
		5 9	46	34	Round the Thigh, two inches below the Crutch }	23	24	25	
		5 10	46½	34½					
		5 11	47	35	Round the Knee	18½	19	19½	
		6 0	47½	35½	Round the bottom of the Leg .	18½	19	19½	

GENERAL ORDER—No. 524.

Horse Guards, 20th June, 1836.

LORD HILL finds it expedient to revise and extend the benefits of the Regulation under which the Soldier of good character is indulged with permission to purchase his Discharge upon the recommendation of his Commanding Officer:

His Lordship is convinced that the popularity of the Military Service generally, and the success of the Recruiting Service, cannot fail to be greatly increased by granting that indulgence to as liberal an extent as may be consistent with the due maintenance of the efficiency of the Army.

With that conviction upon his mind, Lord Hill earnestly recommends to Commanding Officers of Regiments and Depôts not to refuse their support to any case of application for Discharge for the Regulated Compensation, in which the applicant's conduct shall be unexceptionable.

The want of a moderate number of Men to complete the Rank and File of a Regiment ought not, of itself, to be the means of disappointing a deserving Soldier of his Discharge, there being no difficulty in obtaining Recruits even at the present low rate of bounty.

Lord Hill will accordingly watch the future operation of the admirable system of Discharge for Compensation, and give his decision in favour of every case in which the Commanding Officer shall not submit circumstantial proof of

the unworthiness of the applicant, it being always understood that exigences may arise to render the total suspension of the grant of Discharges absolutely necessary, such as the embarkation of a Regiment for active service.

His Lordship will, on these occasions, ascertain the number of men wanting to complete by reference to the last Returns of the Regiment to which the applicant belongs.

Although the Regulation in question was framed to reward the good and efficient Soldier only, yet experience has proved that the Army derives great advantage from the occasional Discharge, for the Regulated Compensation, of men of indifferent character, and whose habits may have rendered them permanently inefficient, as well as men who have been too long in a state of desertion to be again fit for the Ranks.

All Cases of the above nature are to be specially submitted by Commanding Officers for Lord Hill's decision; and his Lordship expects that he shall frequently have it in his power to disencumber Regiments of men of this description without prejudice to the discipline of the Service.

By Command of the Right Honourable

GENERAL LORD HILL, Commanding-in-Chief;

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

MEMORANDUM.

*Addressed to Officers Commanding Regiments in the East
and West Indies and Jamaica.*

Horse Guards, 6th July, 1836.

THE Forage Caps of the non-commissioned officers and men of Regiments serving in India, also the Forage Caps of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Service Companies of Regiments employed in the West Indies, are to be provided in future with Peaks.

A Pattern Cap, completed with a Peak in the manner intended, has been sealed and deposited at the Office of Military Boards.

By Command of the Right Honourable
The General-Commanding-in-Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Agents of Infantry Regiments.

Horse Guards, 15th July, 1836.

HIS MAJESTY having been pleased to order, that the Lace on the coats of the Serjeants and Rank and File of Infantry Regiments shall correspond as to width, I have it in command to notify the same to you, for the information and guidance of the Colonels of Regiments in your agency.

An approved pattern, showing the width intended, has been sealed, and deposited at the Clothing Board.

I am, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Officers commanding Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, 1st September, 1836.

SIR,

I HAVE it in command to direct your special attention to His Majesty's Warrant, dated the 18th ultimo,* which has been transmitted to you by the Secretary at War, and to express Lord Hill's desire, that you cause the provisions of that document to be fully explained to the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers composing the Regiment under your Command, impressing upon them, by every means in your power, a due sense of the important advantages thus held out to them, as the reward of perseverance in obedience to their military superiors, and in general good conduct.

The principal object of this letter is to enjoin Commanding Officers to take care that, so far as depends upon them, none of the benefits, conferred by the Warrant in question, shall be enjoyed by any but the well-conducted Soldier;—that nothing amounting to misconduct, in the ordinary acceptation and meaning of that word, shall, on any account, be overlooked; and that every instance of misconduct shall be distinctly registered against the individual in the Regimental Records, so as to preclude the possibility of his coming into possession of either additional Pay or Pension, to which his behaviour as a Soldier, and as a member of society, shall not have established his claim under the provisions of the Warrant.

The General Commanding-in-Chief is too well acquainted

* Warrant for granting a reward of additional pay for good conduct, instead of certain periods of service.

with the high principle of the Officers of the Army, and has too confident a reliance upon their love of order, discipline, and subordination, to suffer himself to entertain the remotest suspicion that any of them will ever lend their instrumentality towards obtaining for the unworthy any of those rewards which their King and Country have provided exclusively for the meritorious Soldier.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER.—(No. 525.)

Horse Guards, 20th September, 1836.

THE KING has been pleased to command, that the lace of the Infantry shall be white, without any coloured worm, but that each Regiment may retain its peculiar mode of wearing the lace.

The Serjeants of the Infantry are to wear double-breasted coats without lace, but with white epaulettes, except those belonging to Fusilier and Light Infantry Regiments, and to Flank Companies, who are to wear wings instead of epaulettes.

Patterns of the white lace for the Privates, and of the epaulettes and wings for the Serjeants, are deposited at the Office of Military Boards, *where regimental tradesmen may have access to them.

The Clothing for the Year 1838 is to be prepared according to this order.

By Command of the Right Honourable

GENERAL LORD HILL, Commanding-in-Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER.—(No. 526.)

Horse Guards, 10th October, 1836.

PATTERNS of the distinguishing marks to be worn by the well-conducted Soldiers, under the provisions of the King's Warrant, dated the 18th August last, having been approved by His Majesty, are deposited at the Office of Military Boards, to be there referred to by the respective Army Clothiers, and others concerned.

These distinctions are to be worn on the right arm, immediately above the cuff, and are, in no instance, to deviate from the prescribed pattern.

Any deviation therefrom is to be specially reported, at the Half-yearly Inspection, by the Inspecting General Officer.

By Command of the Right Honourable

GENERAL LORD HILL, Commanding-in-Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Commanding Officers of Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, 30th November, 1836.

SIR,

THE General Commanding-in-Chief having observed that Soldiers who maim themselves are put upon their trial for disgraceful conduct, has commanded me to desire, that, in all cases of this nature, you exercise your own discretion in framing the charge against the prisoner, according to such circumstances as you shall previously be made acquainted with, bringing him to trial upon the simple charge of having maimed himself, except where the said circumstances shall appear to you fully to justify his arraignment for disgraceful conduct.

You are, of course, aware, that in all cases in which the prisoner is convicted of having designedly maimed himself, the Court is bound to punish his offence as “*disgraceful conduct*,” but where the maiming shall appear to have been occasioned by pure accident, Lord Hill desires that the charge may contain no disgraceful imputation.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

— — — — —

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Commanding Officers of Cavalry Regiments.

Horse Guards, 2nd December, 1836.

SIR,

It being considered that the method laid down in the Cavalry Regulations, Part I. page 107, of presenting the pistol to the left is liable to objection, I have it in command to notify to you, that, in future, on the Word "Left Present," the pistol is to be carried to the left, raised, and levelled the same as on presenting to the front.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

To Commanding Officers of Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, 3rd January, 1837.

IN reference to the General Order of the 10th October last,* respecting the marks of distinction for good conduct, established under the provisions of the King's Warrant of the 18th August 1836, approved patterns of the distinctions alluded to, as specified in the margin, have been sealed and deposited for reference with the Clothing Board.

Pattern for Corporals of Heavy Cavalry.
 Ditto for Corporals of Light Dragoons and Lancers.
 Ditto for Corporals of Hussars.
 Ditto for Privates of Heavy Dragoons.
 Ditto for Privates of Light Dragoons and Lancers.
 Ditto for Privates of Hussars.
 Ditto for Corporals and Privates of Infantry.
 Ditto for Corporals and Privates of 60th Rifle Corps.
 Ditto for Corporals and Privates of other Rifle Corps.

The distinctions for the Infantry are to be worn on the right arm, immediately above the cuff, the centre point uppermost. By the Cavalry, higher up the arm, immediately under the elbow, the centre point, as in the Infantry, being uppermost

By Command of the Right Honourable
 GENERAL LORD HILL, Commanding-in-Chief,
 JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

*To Commanding Officers of Regiments and Depôts of
Infantry.*

Horse Guards, 4th January, 1837.

IN reference to the General Order of 2nd August, 1830, which directs that the Bands of Infantry Regiments shall be provided with "White Clothing," it is now further directed that the undress jacket for Bands shall also be white.

An approved pattern jacket has been accordingly sealed with the Seal of this Department, and deposited at the Office for Military Boards, for reference and guidance.

By Command of the Right Honourable

GENERAL LORD HILL, Commanding-in-Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Officers Commanding Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, 14th April, 1837.

SIR,

IN reference to the Circular Letter of the 16th June last,* issued from this Department, and more particularly to the second paragraph thereof, I have it in command to say, that in cases of absence without leave, for periods not exceeding five days, Lord Hill will approve of your exercising your own discretion, in the selection of cases for trial by Courts Martial, and of those to which you shall apply the minor punishments sanctioned by Regulation, or the privation of pay sanctioned under the 45th clause of the Mutiny Act.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

To Officers Commanding Regiments at Home.

Horse Guards, 1st May, 1837.

THE General Commanding-in-Chief has again been desired by the King to call the attention of General Officers, and Commanding Officers of Regiments, to the repeated orders that have been issued by His Majesty's Commands against wearing long hair and whiskers.

Lord Hill will, accordingly, be under the disagreeable necessity of reporting to His Majesty any Officer who shall either deviate from these orders in his own person, or suffer the Officers, non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, serving under him, to appear otherwise in this respect than in strict accordance with His Majesty's Regulations.

By Command of the Right Honourable

GENERAL LORD HILL, Commanding-in-Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

MEMORANDUM.

Horse Guards, 12th May, 1837.

OFFICERS who are entitled to have both plain and embroidered (or laced) uniforms are invariably to appear in the latter at levees, drawing-rooms, and royal banquets, with the exception of the King's Aides-de-Camp, who have His Majesty's special permission to appear at levees (only) in the former,—viz. the plain uniform.

By Command of the Right Honourable

GENERAL LORD HILL, Commanding-in-Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Officers Commanding Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, 18th July, 1837.

SIR,

IN reference to the Instructions contained in page 346, of the new edition of the Regulations and Orders for the Army, I have now the honour to transmit to you, by direction of the General Commanding-in-Chief, a printed form of "*Diary*," which is directed to be kept at the Head Quarters of every Regiment and Depôt, and of which a copy is to accompany the Return of the first of each month.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

Horse Guards, 20th July, 1837.

REPRESENTATIONS having on several occasions been received from the Post-Master-General, on the subject of Letters *not on the Public Service* being transmitted under *official* covers, the Adjutant-General has received the orders of the General Commanding-in-Chief to take such steps as may be necessary to check a practice, which occasions so much inconvenience to his Department, and is so injurious to the interests of the public.

Letters, therefore, that shall be thus irregularly transmitted, will be returned to the Post Office, to be duly charged with Postage.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER.—(No. 531.)

Horse Guards, 1st August, 1837.

LORD HILL desires that commanding officers of regiments, dépôts, and detachments, will pay due attention to the annexed General Order, which has been issued by the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, with His Lordship's concurrence, to the respective Barrack-Masters throughout the United Kingdom, whereby the issue of straw for mattresses of soldiers' beds is to be regulated for the future.

By Command of the Right Honourable
GENERAL LORD HILL, Commanding-in-Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER.

Office of Ordnance, 19th July, 1837.

IN reference to the concluding paragraph of Schedule No. 1, attached to the King's Warrant for the Regulation of Barracks, which directs "the Barrack-Masters to supply the non-commissioned officers and private men in barracks with straw for each paillasse every 60 days, and the same for the paillasses of the officers' servants, to whom the same quantity of bedding is allowed as to a private soldier; but in the exchange of corps, if the straw has been in use thirty days by the preceding corps, fresh straw to be issued to the corps marching into barracks;"—

The Master-General and Board of Ordnance, after communicating herein with the General Commanding-in-Chief, are pleased to order the following addition to be made to that Regulation; viz. "Provided always, that on due inspection by the Barrack-Master, and with the sanction of the Commanding Officer, fresh straw shall be then necessary," and Barrack-Masters will govern themselves accordingly in the future issues of this article.

By Order of the Master-General and Board,

(Signed)

R. BYHAM.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

To Officers Commanding Cavalry Regiments.

Horse Guards, 11th August, 1837.

THE General Commanding-in-Chief refers Commanding Officers of Cavalry Regiments to the accompanying General Order, which has been issued by the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, to the Barrack-Masters of Cavalry Barracks throughout the United Kingdom, and desires that in availing themselves of the relaxation of the 8th Article of the King's Warrant for the Regulation of Barracks, authorized by the said Order, they will take special care that the indulgence granted by that relaxation, is on no account exceeded or abused,—that mounted troops are never permitted to assemble upon the gravelled parades in wet, or even in damp weather,—and that those parades are constantly rolled and cleaned by the troops, a duty on which culprits may be advantageously employed.

By Command of the Right Honourable
GENERAL LORD HILL, Commanding-in-Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER.

Home Stations.

Office of Ordnance, 11th August, 1837.

THE Quarter-Master-General having forwarded to the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, a representation from the Inspector General of Cavalry in Great Britain, setting forth the inconvenience and occasional accidents to which Cavalry are exposed when assembled for inspection, and prior to being marched out of Barracks for exercise and duty, from a strict adherence to that part of the 8th Article of the King's Warrant, which restricts the mounted Officers and men from riding on gravelled parades, and who are consequently compelled to muster on the pavement in front of the stables :

The Master-General and Board have been induced to consider the matter, and are pleased to direct, that in fine weather, and when the ground is firm, sufficient space may be allotted for the Parade of troops for inspection, and prior to marching out for exercise ; but in thus consenting to relax a regulation, which in some few instances may have been too rigidly observed, it is necessary to adhere, as much as possible, to the spirit of the 8th Article of the King's Warrant ; and as the assembling of Cavalry on the gravelled portion of the Barrack Squares in wet weather would necessarily have the effect of destroying the ground and rendering it unfit for Foot Parades, it is expected that

the indulgence hereby sanctioned will be taken advantage of, only at such times as the weather is fine and the ground in such a state as to admit of it; otherwise it will be imperative on Barrack-Masters to act up to the letter of the Warrant by charging the troops with the damage which may be committed.

Barrack-Masters will report on the effect of this relaxation of the Regulations, and if any injury arises to the parades.

The Master-General and Board enclose a copy of a Memorandum issued by the General Commanding-in-Chief in confirmation of the provisions of this Order.

By Order of the Master-General and Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Officers Commanding Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, 18th August, 1837.

SIR,

IN compliance with a request which has been made by the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, the General Commanding-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that the following returns shall be rendered, in duplicate, to the Barrack-Masters, by officers commanding Regiments and Detachments in Barracks, viz. ;—

1st. Fuel Returns.	} Regimental and Hospital.
2nd. Requisitions for Straw.	
3rd. Washing Certificates	
4th. Lodging Money Returns.	Regimental.

It has been stated to Lord Hill by the Master-General and Board, that the furnishing of these returns, in duplicate, will occasion but little additional trouble to Commanding Officers, whilst it will facilitate the preservation of complete Records in the Barrack-Master's Office ;

His Lordship has, therefore, readily complied with the above request, and desires that Commanding Officers will pay due attention thereto.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Officers Commanding Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, 22nd August, 1837.

SIR,

IT having appeared on the trial of Serjeant Hugh Brenan, of the 1st Battalion of the Royals, before a Garrison Court Martial at Limerick, in April last, that, as Hospital Serjeant, he practised a course of systematic fraud, and the facts elicited upon that and other occasions having afforded the strongest ground for belief, that the case of this culprit is not singular, but, on the contrary, one of no unfrequent occurrence in the Regimental Hospitals, I have Lord Hill's commands to direct your special attention to a subject, in which the character of the non-commissioned officers of the Army, and the interests of the public, are so deeply concerned.

His Lordship desires that you consider it a most important part of your duty to examine frequently and strictly the charges in the hospital accounts of the Regiment (or Depôt, as may be) under your command ;—that you particularly look, not only to the quantity of extra articles, but to the prices charged for ordinary and extra articles purchased for the hospital ;—that you correctly inform yourself as to the local prices of provisions of every description, groceries, &c., which may be required from time to time, for the use of the sick ;—and that, upon the appearance of excessive charge, you take prompt measures to arrive at the truth, either by the preliminary investigation of a Regimental Board, consisting of

three officers, where the case admits of doubt, or by bringing the accused to trial, when the facts present themselves to your mind in a conclusive shape.

Lord Hill assures himself, that no effort will be wanting on your part to give due effect to these instructions, as well as that you will derive the most zealous support from the Medical officers of the regiment committed to your charge.

His Lordship strenuously recommends, that, in your ordinary visits to the hospital (as enjoined by Her Majesty's regulations) you invariably examine the various items of hospital expenditure.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

To Officers Commanding Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, August 30th, 1837.

THE General Commanding-in-Chief desires that all recommendations for the restoration of Service, forfeited either by Non-commissioned Officers or Soldiers, may be accompanied by a correct transcript of the Record of the Service of the Individual, on a separate sheet, according to the form issued by the War Office on the 21st March, 1836.

By Command of the Right Honourable
The General Commanding-in-Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER.—(No. 532.)

Horse Guards, 31st August, 1837.

THE General Commanding-in-Chief desires that Commanding Officers of Garrisons, and Military Stations or Posts, throughout England and Wales, report to the Registrar of the District, in which they are serving, for the information of the Registrar General appointed under a recent Act of the Legislature, all Marriages, Births, and Deaths, which take place amongst the Troops under their respective Commands, taking special care to furnish the District Registrar with the following particulars, or so many thereof as may be known, when he applies for the same, viz:

In case of Birth :

The time and place of Birth,—

Name, if any,—

Name and Surname of Father,—

Name and Maiden-name of Mother,—

Rank and Profession of Father.

In case of Death :

The time and place of Death,—

Name and Surname of deceased person,—

Sex,—

Age,—

Rank and Profession,—

Cause of Death.

By Command of the Right Honourable

GENERAL LORD HILL, Commanding-in-Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER.—(No. 533.)

Horse Guards, 18th Sept. 1837.

LORD HILL has received the Queen's commands to publish in General Orders, for the information and guidance of the Army at large, an engraving of the Royal Arms, as altered by Her Majesty in Council, in consequence of the demise of His late Majesty King William IV.



An Engraving thereof is accordingly hereunto annexed, and His Lordship desires that the same may be strictly conformed to in all respects, in the preparation of Military Equipments bearing the Royal Arms.

By Command of the Right Honourable
GENERAL LORD HILL, Commanding-in-Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Officers Commanding Regiments of Cavalry.

Horse Guards, 28th Oct. 1837.

SIR,

THE Board of Ordnance having submitted for the consideration of the General Commanding-in-Chief a proposition which had been made to the Board for purifying the whole of the stables at a certain Cavalry Station, in consequence of some horses having been infected with Glanders, Lord Hill deemed it expedient to cause a reference to be made to the Principal Veterinary Surgeon, for his opinion in respect to the extent to which the usual measures of precaution should be carried on such occasions; and I have His Lordship's commands now to transmit herewith enclosed, for your information and guidance, an extract of the report which has been received from Mr. Coleman in reply; from which you will perceive, it is considered that those stalls or standings only which may have been occupied by horses showing symptoms of infection, require to be painted in oil colours, but that the whole of the racks and mangers should be thoroughly washed in the manner pointed out.

I am to add, that the Board of Ordnance have given directions for Mr. Coleman's opinion to be acted upon, in performing the service of purifying stables on occasions of the nature mentioned.

I have, &c.

J. GARDINER,

Deputy Adjutant-General.

Extract of a Report from the Principal Veterinary Surgeon.

“ I HAVE always considered it the duty of all Commanding Officers and Veterinary Surgeons of Cavalry Regiments to report to the respective Barrack Masters any and every stall occupied by a glandered horse, and requiring painting &c., and in my opinion those stalls or standings only, occupied by horses with symptoms of Glanders, require being painted in oil, but that the whole of the racks and mangers should be thoroughly washed with soft soap and hot water, well softened by soda, and which I have no doubt, if the stables are properly ventilated, will prevent all danger from infection. Glanders is much more frequently produced by defective ventilation of stables than by glandered matter.”

(Signed) EDWARD COLEMAN,
Principal Veterinary Surgeon.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Commanding Officers of Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, 15th November, 1837.

SIR,

LORD HILL has observed, with great concern, that, notwithstanding the strong admonitions contained in the General Order of the 18th June, 1835, some cases have occurred in which a Soldier has, when quarrelling in a state of intoxication, used his bayonet against his antagonist, and that in a case of very recent occurrence, even the loss of life has been produced by a bayonet-wound, as appears by the annexed copy of a letter and enclosure, which His Lordship has received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department.

In order to afford the public, for the future, effectual protection against similar outrages, Lord Hill desires that the practice of wearing side-arms may be discontinued, except when on duty, and upon such special occasions as you shall consider the bayonet absolutely essential for the defence and protection of the Soldier. It is, however, to be distinctly understood, that the Soldier is invariably to wear his bayonet-belt when dressed in his regimentals.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-Genéral.

(Copy.)

Whitehall, 1st November, 1837.

MY LORD,

I BEG to call your Lordship's attention to the enclosed letter from Mr. Stirling, the Coroner before whom an Inquest was held on the body of James Chaplin.

As the practice of wearing side-arms when off duty is not universal in the Army, I cannot think that the usage is so necessary as to outweigh the danger to the persons and lives of Her Majesty's subjects which is incurred by it. Intemperance is, unfortunately, so common in this country, that no reliance can be placed on the discretion of men who are allowed to wear dangerous weapons.

I hope, therefore, that your Lordship will take measures for doing away with the practice of wearing side-arms when off duty, unless special reasons should make it absolutely essential for the defence and protection of the Soldier.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. RUSSELL.

*The Lord Hill,**&c. &c. &c.*

(Copy.)

77, Chancery Lane, 24th October, 1837.

MY LORD,

I TAKE leave to send you, at the request of the Jury empannelled and sworn on an Inquest held before me, at the University College Hospital, in the parish of Saint Pancras, on the 16th instant, on the body of James Chaplin, a copy of a paper writing, handed to me at the time of their returning their verdict of "Wilful Murder against George Smith,"—viz.

"We, the Jury appointed to inquire concerning the death of James Chaplin, hereby beg leave to represent to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, the insecurity in which the lives of Her Majesty's subjects are placed by the practice of private soldiers wearing side-arms when off duty, and to urge the attention of Her Majesty's Ministers to the subject."

I am, &c.

(Signed)

THOMAS STIRLING,
Coroner.

The Right Honourable
Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Commanding Officers of Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, 16th December, 1837.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the General Commanding-in-Chief, to transmit to you a copy of the 5th clause of the Act 1st Victoria, cap. 90, from which it will be perceived it is enacted “that, from and after the commencement of the Act, it shall not be lawful for any Court to direct that any offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for any longer periods than one month at a time, or than three months in the space of one year.”

Although the proceedings of Courts Martial do not appear to have been intended to be included within any of the provisions of the Act in question, yet, as the sense of the Legislature has been expressed in the 5th clause, as to the extent to which solitary confinement may safely be carried, and the manner in which it should be restricted, I am now to signify to you His Lordship’s desire that Courts Martial in future, in any sentence in which solitary confinement is included, shall conform to the limitations in that respect laid down by the clause above mentioned.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Adjutant-General.

5th Clause of the Act 1 Vict. cap. 90.

“And whereas, by the laws now in force, it is lawful for the Court before whom any person shall be convicted of certain offences for which imprisonment, or imprisonment with hard labour, may be awarded, to direct that the

“ offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for the
“ whole, or any portion or portions of such imprisonment,
“ or of such imprisonment with hard labour, as to such
“ Court in its discretion should seem meet, it is hereby
“ enacted, That, from and after the commencement of this
“ Act, it shall not be lawful for any Court to direct, that any
“ offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for any
“ longer periods than one month at a time, or than
“ three months in the space of one year.”

CIRCULAR.

Memorandum for the Agents of Infantry Regiments.

Horse Guards, 19th December, 1837.

WITH reference to Article 9 of the Clothing Warrant for Regiments of Infantry, in which it is stated that Regiments to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope are to be supplied with a pair of cloth trousers biennially, the Colonel being required to pay compensation in money alternate years for that article, the General Commanding-in-Chief directs it to be notified that corps serving in New South Wales are, in future, to be provided with cloth trousers annually.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To General and other Officers commanding on Home and Foreign Stations.

Horse Guards, 30th December, 1837.

SIR,

IN reference to the directions contained in pages 385 and 391 of the new edition of the Regulations and Orders for the Army, I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed amended forms of Embarkation Return, in which the Inspection Return of the vessel in which the troops are embarked, as required in page 385, is introduced so as to form one complete Return.

I request you will be pleased to cause this form to be in future used in all embarkations which take place within your command.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

Recruiting Department.

— — —
Horse Guards, 20th March, 1838.

WITH a view to ensure the complete efficiency of Regiments *abroad* in point of numbers, and to provide, not merely for the vacancies which have been actually reported, but likewise for those which may be expected to have taken place, as well as to enable the Depôts of such Regiments at home to supply the necessary drafts for filling up the casualties with the Service Companies, Her Majesty's Government has decided, that Regiments of Infantry *abroad* (not including those in *India*) shall be permitted to recruit to a certain extent beyond their prescribed establishment; and it is therefore to be understood by all corps so situated that their recruiting is to be continued until they appear, *upon paper*, to have reached a strength of 30 men above their prescribed establishment. Thus, Regiments abroad, at present restricted to a reduced establishment of 659 rank and file, will go on recruiting until the numbers raised for them are ascertained to amount to 689 men; and such corps on foreign service as are now permitted to recruit to their full establishment of 739 rank and file will continue recruiting until they reach an apparent strength of 769 rank and file.

Regiments of Infantry *at home*, and those in *India*, will guide themselves in respect to their recruiting by the orders at present in force.

By Command of the Right Honourable
GENERAL LORD HILL, Commanding-in-Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER.—(No. 535.)

Horse Guards, 16th April, 1838.

HER MAJESTY having been graciously pleased, by her Order in Council of the 1st of February last, to direct that the instructions relating to Salutes, of which a copy is transmitted herewith, be in future observed, the General Commanding-in-Chief enjoins the strictest attention thereto upon the part of all Military Officers concerned.

By Command of the Right Honourable

GENERAL LORD HILL, Commanding-in-Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Commanding Officers of Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, 26th April, 1838.

SIR,

By desire of the General Commanding-in-Chief I have the honour to annex, for your information and guidance, the principal conditions entered into by the Master-General and Board of Ordnance with the lessees of Barrack Canteens, and which are extracts from the contract.

I have it in command to direct your special attention to the power vested in you, by these conditions, to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in the Barrack Canteen, when you shall consider that prohibition necessary, and also to that part of the contract whereby the time is fixed at which the sale of liquors "of any sort" shall commence and terminate daily, as well as to the part which relates to the quality of the liquors and provisions to be sold by the lessee, and to the general police and management of the canteen.

Lord Hill is persuaded that, by a firm but temperate exercise upon your part of the powers thus vested in you, the discipline of the regiment under your command may be materially assisted and improved, whilst the health and general condition of the soldier cannot fail to derive an essential benefit therefrom.

His Lordship, however, trusts that the opportunities thus liberally given by the Master-General and Board of Ordnance to Commanding Officers, to control and interfere

with the lessees of Barrack Canteens, will in no instance be made the ground of vexatious or even unnecessary complaints against the latter; and much more that these opportunities shall never be perverted or turned from their salutary and obvious purposes by being made the grounds of arbitrary, unjust, or violent proceedings towards the lessees, who will naturally and constantly be alive to the advantage of conforming strictly to the *reasonable* views and wishes of the officer commanding in the barrack.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Adjutant-General.

Extract from Canteen Contracts.

“ The said Lessee strictly and faithfully to observe, per-
“ form, and keep all such orders as shall from time to time
“ be issued by the principal officers of Her Majesty’s Ord-
“ nance, or by or under their orders or authority, for the
“ government and regulation of the said Barracks, or of
“ the said Canteen; and also to keep regular hours, con-
“ forming to the established orders, and the orders of the
“ officer commanding the troops in the said Barracks for
“ the time being in that respect, and to observe respectful
“ conduct to the Commanding Officer, Barrack-Master,
“ and others, at all times, and generally to behave himself in
“ a decent and orderly manner, and not to suffer any riot-
“ ing or disorderly behaviour, or gaming, gaming-tables, or
“ cards, in the said Canteen; and if any such shall happen,
“ to report the same from time to time on the first appear-
“ ance thereof to the guard-officer on duty, or the senior
“ officer on the spot: the said Lessee not to sell any liquors
“ of any sort before twelve o’clock at noon, nor afterattoo-
“ beating, nor at any time whatever to any person appear-

“ing to be intoxicated, *nor to sell any spirituous liquors*
“*whatever during such time or times as he shall be re-*
“*quired to desist from so doing by the officer from time to*
“*time commanding the troops in the said Barracks.* All
“liquors and other articles sold by him to be of the best
“quality, and at the fair and reasonable market prices
“thereof respectively; the said Lessee not to give any trust
“to, or receive any pledges or pawns from, any non-commis-
“sioned officer, drummer, or private soldier, for any reason
“or on any pretence whatever, nor to allow any spirituous
“liquors, wine, porter, or beer to be carried out of the said
“Canteen, except to commissioned officers and non-com-
“missioned officers: Provided always that the serjeants
“to be from time to time stationed at the said Barracks
“are to have full and free liberty at all times of purchasing
“wherever they may think proper, and of introducing
“therein, for the sole and exclusive use of their separate
“mess or messes, all such liquors, beer, provisions, and
“other articles as such serjeants may require. And fur-
“ther, that the said Lessee shall not at any time permit
“or suffer civilians or others (except Her Majesty’s sol-
“diers and troops) to frequent or use the said Canteen
“without the knowledge and consent of the Commanding
“Officer first obtained. And further, that if any complaints
“shall be made to the Commanding Officer or Barrack-
“Master for the time being of the bad quality of any of
“the liquors, provisions, or other articles sold by the said
“Lessee in the said Canteen, or of the exorbitant price
“charged for the same, or of any irregularities subversive
“of military discipline, or prejudicial to the health of the
“troops, the same shall be inquired into by a Board of
“Survey, which shall consist, if possible, of a Field Officer,

“ or an officer not below the rank of captain, a Military
“ Medical Officer, and the Barrack-Master for the time
“ being, who shall make their report thereof to the said
“ principal officers, whose decision and orders thereon shall
“ be binding upon the said Lessee, and be immediately
“ attended to and obeyed by him in all respects. And
“ further, that the soldiers from time to time, to be stationed
“ at the said barracks, are to have full and free liberty at
“ all times, notwithstanding this agreement, to resort to
“ shops in the neighbourhood for the purchase of such
“ articles of provisions as they may think fit, it being at the
“ same time hereby understood (in conformity with a re-
“ gulation of the General Commanding-in-Chief) that the
“ wives of the soldiers, or any other persons whosoever, are
“ not to sell and dispose of any such article within the barracks,
“ either at stalls, or by access to any barrack-rooms. And
“ further, the said Lessee at any time during the said term
“ hereby granted, to quit and surrender up the possession of
“ the said Canteen and its appurtenances, within one week
“ after notice in writing for such purpose, given to him, or
“ left for him at the said Canteen, or put up upon the door
“ thereof, from the principal officers of Her Majesty’s
“ Ordnance, or other person or persons duly authorised for
“ that purpose by the said principal officers, in case the
“ said principal officers, or such other person or persons,
“ shall require the said Lessee to quit the said Canteen, upon
“ any complaint made by the Commanding Officer for the
“ time being of the Forces quartered in the said barracks, of
“ any misbehaviour, neglect, improper conduct, or dis-
“ obedience of orders by the said Lessee, as keeper of the
“ said Canteen.”

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Commanding Officers of Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, 30th April, 1838.

SIR,

IN reference to the instructions laid down in the General Orders and Regulations of the Army (page 193) in regard to the discharge of soldiers, and by which it is directed that, before a soldier is discharged, a Regimental Board must be assembled to verify his services, the General Commanding-in-Chief is pleased to command that the attestations of soldiers shall be laid before the said Boards, and be annexed to the discharges.

With a view of carrying the above arrangement into effect, as regards the discharge of invalids sent to Chatham from the regiments abroad, it will be necessary for the Superintendent at Fort Pitt, immediately on the arrival of the invalids, to make application to the respective Regimental Depôts, for the attestations of such of the men as are likely to be discharged, in order that they may accompany the discharge documents.

In cases where the men to be discharged are to remain abroad, the Officers commanding the service companies will be held responsible that early communication is made to their respective Depôts, in order that the attestations may be forwarded to this department, for the purpose of being sent in with the discharges.

In like manner, the attestations of soldiers authorised to be transferred from one Regiment to another, are invariably to be handed over to the Corps, or Depôt of the Corps, to which they may be transferred.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

Recruiting Department.

Horse Guards, 9th May, 1838.

THE arrangement detailed in the official Memorandum from this Department of the 20th March last,* authorising Regiments of Infantry serving abroad to recruit to a certain extent, beyond their establishment, does not contemplate any general increase of the establishment of the Army.

The object of the above arrangement, by providing for actual vacancies, as likewise for vacancies which may be expected by the discharge of the invalids at Chatham, is to ensure the efficiency of Regiments abroad.

In the case of a Regiment already complete to its establishment, the men recruited under the authority contained in the above Memorandum, must be borne on the strength, as supernumeraries, until the actual discharge of the invalids; but it is not deemed expedient that the Depôts should be supplied with arms and accoutrements beyond their establishments respectively.

By Command of the General Commanding-in-Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

* See Page 45.

GENERAL ORDER.—(No. 536.)

Horse Guards, 22nd May, 1838.

THE General Commanding-in-Chief having suggested that a more extensive circulation of the Mutiny Act and the Articles of War would be advisable, the Secretary at War has authorised the issue thereof to each Regiment and Depôt, for the future, according to the following scale ; viz.—

- 2 Copies for the Field Officers ;
- 1 Copy for each Troop or Company ;
- 1 Copy for the Paymaster ;
- 1 Copy for the Adjutant ; and
- 1 Copy for the Orderly Room.

The above proportions being amply sufficient for every purpose in view, regimental officers will henceforth be expected to obtain an early and thorough knowledge of the Laws and Ordinances under which they discharge one of their most important (because most solemn) duties ; viz. that of President, or Member, of a Court-Martial.

Lord Hill desires that the General Officers charged with the inspection of the Troops, will consider it an essential part of their duty to ascertain and report whether the present order has been duly attended to.

They will report specially, by name, for his Lordship's information, any regimental officer who shall have neglected to make himself acquainted with the provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, in obedience to the injunctions contained in page 243 of the General Regulations and Orders of the Army.

By Command of the Right Honourable

GENERAL LORD HILL. Commanding-in-Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Officers Commanding Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, 25th June, 1838.

SIR,

COURTS-MARTIAL having, in frequent instances, sentenced prisoners to solitary confinement by the calendar month, I have it in command to apprise you, that such sentences are illegal, and therefore to desire that, in all cases in which solitary imprisonment is awarded, it may be awarded by the *lunar* month of twenty-eight days,—the utmost period to which this imprisonment can legally be extended, without interval.

I have it likewise in command to take this occasion to express Lord Hill's desire, that you take effectual measures to prevent unnecessary delay in the transmission of the proceedings of Courts-Martial to the Judge Advocate General, and to observe to you, that, in consequence of due attention not being paid, in this respect, by the officiating Judge Advocates, and by Presidents of Courts-Martial, to the 17th Clause of the Mutiny Act, constant inconvenience is produced, and often serious embarrassment.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

Recruiting Department.

Horse Guards, 18th July, 1838.

THE attention of Officers commanding Depôts is called to the instructions laid down in the Circular Memorandum of 12th December, 1825, directing it to be understood that no Officer under the degree of a Field Officer is competent to finally approve a Recruit, without obtaining the General Commanding-in-Chief's special authority for that purpose.

By Command of the Right Honourable
The General Commanding-in-Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

For the Officers Commanding Regiments of Infantry.

Horse Guards, 24th July, 1838.

AN alteration having been approved in the mode of slinging the knapsack at present established for the use of the Infantry of the Army, a set of slings of the description intended to be adopted has been sealed and deposited at the Office of Military Boards.

It is to be understood, that no alteration is to be made in the slings at present in wear, the improved pattern being intended to have reference only to future supplies.

It is contemplated that much advantage will result from the present alteration. The shoulder straps, being fastened to the upper edge of the knapsack, will be the means of the pack being secured close to the back, which must necessarily relieve the loins, and render the carriage easy, whilst its position is not likely to interfere with the opening of the pouch.

The mess tin-cover is to be of canvass painted black, and the strap of *black* instead of buff leather.

By Command of the Right Honourable

The General Commanding-in-Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

To General and other Officers on the Staff, and to Commanding Officers of Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, 31st July, 1838.

THE General Commanding-in-Chief desires that, in all cases in which imprisonment is awarded by a Court-Martial, the sentence may be considered to take effect from the date of the commitment of the prisoner to the jail or cell in which he is to undergo his imprisonment. In cases in which, from unavoidable circumstances, a more than usual time shall elapse betwixt the trial of the prisoner, and the approval and confirmation of the proceedings and sentence of the Court, the Officer commanding the Regiment or Depôt to which the prisoner belongs, may recommend the remission of a portion of the imprisonment, equal to the time which may have elapsed as above specified.

The General Commanding-in-Chief takes the present occasion to direct the attention of Courts-Martial to the terms of that part of the Mutiny Act which authorises the forfeiture of all advantages, as to additional pay, and to pension on discharge. In cases in which a Court-Martial awards the forfeiture of pension upon discharge, the forfeiture of the additional pay should *invariably* form a part of the award, and be specified in the sentence.

By Command of the Right Honourable

GENERAL LORD HILL, Commanding-in-Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Officers Commanding Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, 29th Sept. 1838.

SIR,

THE Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital having represented to the General Commanding-in-Chief, the importance of recording in the Discharge documents of the non-commissioned officer and soldier, a specification of all badges of merit conferred upon him, under the provisions of the Good Conduct Warrant, I have it in command to express Lord Hill's desire, that such specification may in no instance be omitted, to the end that, in all cases, in which the Commissioners have the discretionary power of increasing the soldier's provision upon Discharge, they may be enabled to exercise that power in a manner that shall be just towards both the public and the individual, by duly estimating the said distinctions.

The insertion will be made, under the head of "Character," in the second page of the Discharge, as well as under the head of "Conduct and Character," in the third page of the "Proceedings of the Regimental Board," and, finally, in the Parchment Certificate.

I am further commanded to take the present opportunity of directing your special attention to an irregularity and inconsistency, of which the Chelsea Commissioners have complained to the General Commanding-in-Chief, and of which they have to take cognizance at almost every meeting

of their Board. It appears that the Regimental Boards are frequently very loose and unguarded in their manner of stating the character of the individual on the face of the Discharge documents. The non-commissioned officer or soldier is stated by the Regimental Board, in many cases, to be a person of "*Good*," and (in some cases) even, "*Very Good*" Character, whilst the official document which contains that statement shows that he has been repeatedly tried by Courts-Martial for offences, the nature of which is not specified, thus leaving the Commissioners to guess whether the offences imputed to him were of a very serious nature, or merely offences against order and discipline, which, though undoubtedly deserving of punishment, would not, perhaps, be allowed materially to weaken the general character, when estimated with a view to fixing a just rate of Pension. Whenever, therefore, a Regimental Board feels itself justified in stating the character of the individual to be "*Good*," or "*Very Good*," although he may have been tried by a Court-Martial, a specification of the offences of which he has been convicted before a Court must be inserted in the Discharge Documents, a precaution which will prove a most important auxiliary to the Commissioners, more especially in the case of a reduced non-commissioned officer, who may really be a man of exemplary general character, although he may have, in a thoughtless moment, rendered himself obnoxious to military discipline, and been, in consequence, reduced to the Ranks. Unless the specifications, herein required, are *faithfully* recorded in the Discharge Documents, the Commissioners can have no means of ascertaining whether the trial by Court-Martial was for a grave, or for a slight offence. The specification of offences in the Discharge

Documents need not be more detailed than may be necessary towards giving the Commissioners a sufficient knowledge of the nature of each offence of which the individual has been convicted.

Another inconsistency is imputed to the Regimental Board, which Lord Hill desires me to point out, in the hope that no instance of it will again occur; viz.:—A man's character is stated to be "*Good*," by the Regimental Board, whilst the Medical Officers, who have examined his case professionally, state in their Certificates that his inefficiency, and consequent Discharge from the Service, are occasioned entirely by his own intemperance and vicious habits.

The Officers of the Army must, upon due reflection, be convinced, that statements such as the above cannot appear in the case of the same man without bringing just animadversion upon their heedless manner of executing one of their most important duties.

Lord Hill desires that this letter, or a copy thereof, may be laid before every Regimental Board, for its information and guidance.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Commanding Officers of Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, 10th Dec. 1838.

SIR,

IT has been represented to the General Commanding-in-Chief, by the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, that, notwithstanding the clear and positive injunctions contained in pages 264 and 265, of the General Regulations and Orders of the Army, the payment of the amount of the assessment of Barrack Damages, charged against the Troops upon changing quarters, is, in many cases, refused, upon untenable grounds, and that, in some cases, individuals have refused to pay the expense consequent upon certain alterations which they have taken upon themselves to make in their Barrack-rooms, in direct violation of the provisions of the Warrant for the Regulation* of Barracks, which alterations it became necessary for the Barrack Department to remove, in order to restore the rooms to their former state.

Lord Hill commands me to direct your special attention to this important subject, and to say, that henceforth His Lordship will hold the Commanding Officer of every Regiment, Depôt, and Detachment, strictly responsible for the prompt payment of all Barrack damages, upon the requisition of the Barrack Master of the Station at which the assessment shall have been made. His Lordship will not sustain this or that objection upon the part of subordinate individuals.

The Queen's commands relating to this head of service are so distinctly specified, both in the Warrant and in the General Regulations above referred to, and the principle upon which the assessment of damages is made upon these occasions, being perfectly just towards the public and towards the troops, Lord Hill will not suffer payment either to be evaded or postponed. His Lordship accordingly desires that payment be made upon the Barrack-Master's demand.

Having thus conformed to Her Majesty's Regulations, Commanding Officers may avail themselves, if they see reasonable ground for doing so, of the power of appeal with which they are invested by these Regulations, in the following terms ; viz. :—" The Commanding Officer being at liberty to appeal to the Master General and Board of Ordnance, through the General Commanding-in-Chief, should he conceive himself or the troops aggrieved."

Lord Hill takes^{*} the present occasion to remind the Officers of the Army, that if they alter the colour of the walls of their Barrack-rooms, or make any other alteration therein, they are as much bound by regulation to pay the expense of restoring the rooms to their former state, as they are to pay for repairing or replacing (as may be) any article of Barrack-furniture that may have been damaged or destroyed, either through wantonness or negligence.

The foregoing observation is, of course, equally applicable to any unauthorised alterations made in the Barrack-rooms of the Soldiery.

The respective General Officers in command of the troops will also be held responsible for the due enforce-

ment of the Regulation, which provides for the payment of Barrack damages, whenever Barrack-Masters apply to them for support, either personally or in writing.

Lastly, the General Commanding-in-Chief expects that the General Officers, and other Officers in Command, will not lend their support to any proposed appeal against the assessment, unless, upon due examination of it, they shall be fully satisfied that it has been made upon principles not recognised by the existing regulations.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.

To Agents of Infantry Regiments.

Horse Guards, 22d Feb., 1839.

SIR,

AN alteration having been deemed expedient in the Cap of the Infantry of the Army, the General Commanding-in-Chief desires it to be notified, for the information and guidance of the several Colonels of Infantry Regiments in your Agency, that an approved pattern of the Cap intended to be adopted has been sealed and deposited at the Office of Military Boards, for the purpose of regulating all future supplies.

All supplies of Caps, which may have been suspended, are to be immediately provided in conformity with the pattern above established.

It is desirable that the attention of the cap makers, employed by Colonels of Regiments, should be specially directed to the memorandum of instructions, which has been deposited with the pattern Cap, and which must be rigidly adhered to in preparing all supplies.

The General Commanding-in-Chief has deemed it also expedient to enjoin the Officers appointed to inspect the Clothing of the Army to make the most minute inspection of this article of equipment, and instantly to reject any which are not found, in every respect, equal to and prepared according to the pattern.

I am, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

*To General or other Officers Commanding Stations and
Districts at Home and Abroad.*

Horse Guards, 6th March, 1839.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, by direction of the General Commanding-in-Chief, with reference to the scale of Salutes established by the Order in Council of the 1st February, 1838, and notified in the General Order of the 16th April, 1838,* that Her Majesty has been pleased, by a subsequent Order, dated the 5th November last, to direct that the Salute to the Lord High Commissioner of the United States of the Ionian Islands shall consist of *Seventeen Guns*.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

* See Page 47.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

To Officers Commanding Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, 7th March, 1839.

THE Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Army may study with great advantage to themselves, and to the public service, a late publication entitled—

Advice to the British Soldier by a Non-Commissioned Officer,

of which Quarter-Master Serjeant John Fletcher, of the 59th Regiment (now an Ensign in the Newfoundland Veteran Companies), is the author.

The work, above-described, so clearly explains to the young Soldier the first principles of Military Discipline and Subordination, and contains so much sound advice for regulating the conduct of the Non-Commissioned Officer, that Lord Hill has no hesitation in recommending it to the patronage of Commanding Officers of Regiments and Depôts.

The price of the work is sixpence, and any number of copies will be supplied, upon application to the publisher, Mr. William Wilcocks, Rolls Buildings, Fetter Lane, London.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To General and other Officers Commanding on Foreign Stations.

Horse Guards, 12th March, 1839.

SIR,

I HAVE it in command to direct, that in every case in which a Court-Martial, held by your orders, shall recommend the discharge, with ignominy, of a culprit belonging to the Royal Artillery, or Royal Sappers and Miners, you will be pleased to make a special report of such recommendation to the Adjutant-General, for the information of the General Commanding-in-Chief, who, on due consideration of your report, will communicate with the Master-General of the Ordnance, preparatory to a final decision being notified to you, as to whether the recommendation of the Court shall take effect or not

You will, at the same time, be pleased to transmit a copy of the charge or charges on which the prisoner was tried, as well as a copy of the sentence, and the particulars of his character, whereon the Court may be supposed to have chiefly grounded their recommendation that he should be discharged with ignominy.

It will readily occur to you, that the purpose of this letter is to obviate a financial inconvenience, which arises from discharging men of the above Corps, at Foreign Stations, without reference to the Master-General of the Ordnance.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

*To Commanding Officers of Regiments and Depôts,
at Home and Abroad.*

Horse Guards, 9th April, 1839.

THE General Commanding-in-Chief having reason to believe, that uniformity of practice has not hitherto existed as to the reception by Courts-Martial of evidence of previous convictions under the provisions of the 21st Clause of the Mutiny Act, and the 84th Article of War; and thinking it of importance that such uniformity should be established, desires that in future, in conformity with what appears to be now the prevailing practice, the evidence of previous convictions, adduced against a prisoner under the above-mentioned Clause and Article of War, shall be limited to convictions by a Court-Martial, or a Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction.

By Command of the Right Honourable

GENERAL LORD HILL, Commanding-in-Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Officers Commanding Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, 10th April, 1839.

SIR,

THE Secretary at War having drawn the General Commanding-in-Chief's notice to some claims which have recently been made for compensation for horse-cloths and horse-blankets, destroyed in consequence of having been used with glandered horses, I have the honour, by his Lordship's desire, to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, the enclosed extract of a letter which has been received from the Principal Veterinary Surgeon, intimating that, in his opinion, it is not necessary to destroy saddle-cloths, horse-cloths, or blankets, which have been used on horses infected with glanders, as they can be freed from infection by being washed and boiled.

It is to be understood, therefore, that indemnification will not be granted, in future, for such articles; but you will, no doubt, see the importance of taking steps best calculated to ensure the strictest attention to the measures of precaution Mr. Coleman points out.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Adjutant-General.

*Extract of a Letter from the Principal Veterinary
Surgeon, dated*

Royal Veterinary College, 25th March, 1839.

“ IN my opinion it is not necessary to destroy saddle-cloths, horse-cloths, or horse-blankets, which have been used on horses infected with glanders. I have never known an instance of the disease being propagated from such causes. The cloth should be washed and boiled in water, with double the quantity of soda commonly used in washing.”

MEMORANDUM.

*For Colonels or Commanding Officers of Regiments of
Light Dragoons and Hussars.*

Horse Guards, 4th May, 1839.

IN reference to the correspondence which has taken place in respect to the discontinuance of the *pistols* of the Cavalry, the General Commanding-in-Chief is pleased to order, that the measure, as regards the Light Dragoons and Hussar Regiments, shall now be carried into effect.

It is deemed expedient, however, that in these Regiments the Officers, the Serjeant-Majors, and the Trumpeters, shall, severally, retain one pistol.

It being necessary to provide for the carriage of several articles of necessaries, for which the Soldier has no room in the valise, and several of which have hitherto been carried in the holsters, Lord Hill has been pleased to approve of *leathern wallets*, of an uniform shape, being gradually adopted, as the present holsters become successively unserviceable.

An approved pattern of the leathern wallet intended to be adopted, has been sealed and deposited at the Office for Military Boards, for reference and guidance in all future supplies which may be required to replace the present holsters.

A detailed description of the wallet is lodged also with the patterns, together with a list of the articles it is calculated to contain. It is to be placed in front of the saddle under the cloak, but being of a more compact form than the holster, it will admit of the rider's hand being better placed.

By Command of the Right Honourable

GENERAL LORD HILL, Commanding-in-Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

Instructions relative to Military Prisoners sentenced by Court-Martial to suffer Imprisonment in the General Penitentiary at Milbank.

Horse Guards, 28th May, 1839.

1. OFFICERS commanding Regiments should ascertain and communicate to Courts-Martial, assembled by their orders, what means are possessed at the General Penitentiary of carrying sentences of imprisonment into effect.

2. Prisoners may be committed directly to the Penitentiary, under the provisions of the 28th Clause of the Mutiny Act.

3. It has been deemed necessary to revise the form of commitment prescribed by the Orders and Regulations of the Army, and a copy of the form which has been approved, and is intended to be adopted, is annexed.—See page 75.

4. It is desirable that escorts, with prisoners, should invariably reach the Penitentiary between the hours of eleven and one o'clock. In such cases, the prisoner will be subsisted at the Penitentiary, and the subsistence, of course, charged for that day. If the march of the escort cannot be regulated so as to admit of its arrival before one, the prisoner will not commence his subsistence till the ensuing day; he must, therefore, in that case, be subsisted by the escort for the day of his reception.

5. In computing the period of imprisonment awarded by the Court-Martial, the day of reception and the day of release are both to be reckoned, inclusively. When it

happens that the last day of the sentence falls upon the Lord's Day, the prisoner is to be released, and sent for, the day previously.

6. In order to ensure the regular return of the Soldier to his Regiment, the Corps to which he belongs, if stationed in or near London, will invariably send a Non-Commissioned Officer so as to arrive at the Penitentiary between the hours of eleven and one o'clock of the day of the man's release. The Non-Commissioned Officer is to be furnished with a written Order, addressed to the Governor, for delivering the prisoner into his charge ; and the Non-Commissioned Officer is to pay over the full amount of the subsistence, from the date of the prisoner's reception to the day previous to his release, inclusively. He is to commence subsistence with his Regiment the day of his release.

7. Prisoners belonging to Regiments stationed at Chatham, Maidstone, or at places so far distant from the Penitentiary as to prevent the arrival of a Non-Commissioned Officer at that establishment, and his return to his Corps on the same day, will be sent for, and the subsistence paid, by the Recruiting Department in London, in the manner prescribed in Article No. 6.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

Form of Commitment.

(Referred to in Page 73, and in the 27th Clause of the Mutiny Act.)

I, _____, Commanding Officer of the _____
 _____, do hereby require and order you to receive
 into your Custody, and to keep in Confinement for the space of
 _____ from the _____ to the _____

of the _____ Regiment of _____ pursuant
 to the Sentence of a _____ Court-Martial held at _____

Nature of Crime _____

Sentence (to be)
specified in full}

General Character _____

Surgeon's Certificate.

I certify that I have examined _____ and
 find him free from Disease.

Signature of Surgeon _____

Authenticated Description of the Prisoner.

Name _____

Age _____

Height _____

Description of Prisoner
 according to the Form
 prescribed for the Report
 of a Deserter

Subsisted to _____

List of Necessaries in possession of Prisoner when committed.

Signature of Commanding Officer _____

To the Gaoler or Keeper
 of _____

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

To Officers Commanding Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, 8h June, 1839.

THE General Commanding-in-Chief desires, that henceforth all applications for Passages for individual soldiers' wives, who are recommended by Commanding Officers for permission to join their husbands on Foreign Stations, and all applications for leave to embark a proportion of women with drafts proceeding from the Depôt to the Service Companies, be made to the Quarter-Master General.

By Command of the Right Honourable

The General Commanding-in-Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Officers Commanding Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, 12th June, 1839.

SIR,

I HAVE Lord Hill's commands to direct your constant and careful attention to the following instructions, which are rendered necessary by the Good Conduct Warrant, dated the 9th ultimo.

The Regimental Records of Conduct are henceforth to consist of two only, viz. the *Troop or Company Defaulter Book*, and the *Regimental Defaulter Book*. In the former, all offences of every shade and denomination which the Soldier shall commit, are to be regularly and distinctly recorded, whatever the punishment may have been. In the latter all offences are to be recorded which are considered by you as deserving of a more severe punishment than six days' drill or a week's confinement to barracks, with the understanding that, according to the usage of the Service, the culprit shall, during such confinement, be drilled with the squad to which he belongs.

When the Soldier is undergoing the punishment of confinement to barracks, he is to be drilled without his pack; but when undergoing that of six days' drill without confinement to barracks, he is to be drilled carrying his pack.

No punishment drill is to exceed one hour at a time; and under no circumstances, nor upon any pretence whatsoever, is it to exceed four hours altogether in the same day.

You will observe that the most important alteration in the New Warrant, to which these instructions relate, is that in the 13th Article, whereby a considerable relaxation of the severity of that Article is made, by giving to Commanding Officers the power of inflicting minor punishments without necessarily depriving the Soldier of his right to the Good Conduct Pay.

The General Commanding-in-Chief and the Secretary-at-War have taken the utmost pains in fixing the amount of punishment, which is to constitute a Regimental Defaulter, so as to draw the line, that while the attainment of the benefits of the Warrant may be made more easy to the good Soldier, the discipline of the Army may at the same time be maintained.

Lord Hill thinks it scarcely necessary to remind you that, in estimating offences and disposing thereof, a Commanding Officer incurs a heavy responsibility. On the one hand he is bound to take heed lest he deprive the Soldier, who looks to him for protection, of a permanent and substantial boon, by recording against him in the Regimental Defaulter Book any of those trivial errors or faults, which even men of good general character may sometimes commit, and which, although necessarily subjecting him to some punishment, should not deprive him of the advantages he would otherwise derive from his general good conduct.

On the other hand, he is equally bound to take heed lest, by a too great desire to protect the Soldier's interests from the just consequences of his misconduct, he (the Commanding Officer) abstain from recording in the Regimental Defaulter Book, not only those grave offences which es-

sentially blemish a Soldier's character, but also those even of a trivial nature, when, by repetition, they become of such frequent occurrence as to make him unworthy of receiving those rewards provided by his Sovereign and his country, for the efficient and well-conducted Soldier.

Lord Hill relies upon all Commanding Officers exercising their best judgment in discriminating between the various offences ; and the General Officers charged with the Inspection of the Troops will be ordered to bestow time and attention upon the examination and comparison of the Defaulters' Books, and to make a special report to the General Commanding-in-Chief of every instance in which they shall discover a want of due uniformity in recording the offences, or a want of thought or judgment in separating the trivial from the important.

It is to be understood that, in transferring the culprit's name from the Troop or Company to the Regimental Defaulter Book, it will not be necessary to transfer at the same time a record of his offences, beyond those which may have actually occasioned his being so transferred ; but that the record of all his offences is to be carefully preserved in the first-mentioned book, viz., the Troop or Company Defaulter Book, for the purpose of being referred to at future periods, if necessary.

Each Defaulter Book is to be carefully preserved, and neither is, on any account whatever, to be defaced or destroyed.

The Troop or Company Defaulter Book is to be kept by the Captain or other Officer Commanding the Troop or

Company, by whom alone is every entry to be made therein. *

It will readily occur to Commanding Officers, that some of the minor punishments, which by the General Regulations and Orders of the Army, (pages 109 and 110,) they are empowered to award, of their own accord, such as

Confinement to the black hole for 48 hours ;

Confinement to the Defaulters' room for a period not exceeding seven days, taking all duties and drills during that time ;

Confinement to barracks for a period not exceeding two months, taking all drills and duties during that time, at the discretion of the commanding officer ;—

are not affected by these instructions ; it being, however, understood, that when these punishments are inflicted to an extent that shall exceed those specified in the Warrant, such infliction carries with it the disadvantage to the culprit of being transferred to the Regimental Defaulter Book.

In estimating the degree of severity which these respective punishments carry with them, it must be borne in mind, that three days' confinement in the Defaulters' room, with its accompanying drills, is more severe than six days' ordinary confinement to barracks with drill, &c., and that even twenty-four hours' confinement in the black hole carries with it more severity, because more disgrace (as in the preceding case), than the punishment provided by the Warrant.

Lord Hill is aware that these instructions might be extended to various other minor points, but he thinks the above details sufficiently explanatory of his Lordship's views,

in a case in which the attainment of these must ever depend upon the commanding officer's diligence in watching the conduct of the soldier, discretion and judgment in estimating it, and fidelity, regularity, uniformity, and precision in recording it.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To General Officers on the Staff.

Horse Guards, 20th June, 1839.

SIR,

IN transmitting to you, for your information and guidance, the accompanying copy of a Circular Letter which has been addressed to the commanding officers of Regiments and Depôts throughout the Army, I have the honour to direct your special attention to the instructions therein contained, and to express Lord Hill's anxious hope that you will enforce the strictest observance thereof, upon the part of the commanding officers serving under your immediate orders, from time to time.

His Lordship depends chiefly upon the vigilant superintendence of the General Officers for giving due effect to these instructions, but more particularly for enforcing a system of uniformity in keeping the Defaulter Books, and in recording therein the various offences which the soldier is apt to commit.

In your examination of the Defaulter Books you will be pleased to pay the strictest attention (by comparing the systems of commanding officers with each other) how these offences are dealt with, and whether due discrimination and judgment are evinced in awarding punishment.

Lord Hill desires that your half-yearly confidential report may contain a minute specification of the result of your examination of the Defaulter Books.

The more effectually to enable you to maintain that system of justice and uniformity which it has become so necessary to establish, with a view to the provisions of the new Good Conduct Warrant being rendered beneficial both to the interests of the soldier, and to the discipline of the Army, Lord Hill earnestly recommends to you to take opportunities of examining the Defaulter Books of the Regiments and Depôts stationed at your head-quarters, even between the half-yearly inspections, as often as your other duties will admit of your doing so.

I have, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER.—(No. 540.)

Horse Guards, 10th July, 1839.

IN reference to the instructions contained in page 240 of the General Regulations and Orders of the Army, the General Commanding-in-Chief desires, that commanding officers of regiments and depôts will be particularly careful, that no soldier, being a Roman Catholic, or of any religious persuasion differing from the Established Church, shall be compelled to attend Divine Worship of the Church of England, and that every soldier shall be at full liberty to attend the worship of Almighty God according to the forms prescribed by his own religion, when military duty does not interfere.

By command of the Right Honourable

GENERAL LORD HILL, Commanding-in-Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER.—(No. 541.)

Recruiting Department.

Horse Guards, 23rd July, 1839.

THE accompanying revised Schedule, showing the STANDARD and LEVY-MONEY allowed for the enlistment of Recruits for the *Cavalry* and *Infantry*, and the *East India Company's Service*, together with the Memoranda annexed, have received the General Commanding-in-Chief's approbation; and his Lordship desires it may be clearly understood, that no man is to be enlisted who does not strictly correspond in description with the Regulations laid down for the Service in which he may wish to engage.

The General Commanding-in-Chief, in again authorising the enlistment of *growing lads* for the *Infantry*, at a standard of 5 feet 5 inches, desires, that the most pointed attention may be given to the inspection of Recruits of this class, by the Inspecting Field Officers and Surgeons concerned; and His Lordship will not fail to notice in the strongest and most effectual manner any inattention to, or disregard of, the instructions with respect to *shape, activity, and stamina*.

All preceding Orders and Regulations relating to the *age* and *standard of Recruits* are hereby cancelled.

By Command of his Lordship,
The General Commanding-in-Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

*Amount of
Levy Money.*

Unlimited Service.

HEAVY CAVALRY.

	£.	s.	d.
Men not below 5 feet 8 inches in height, and not exceeding 25 years of age,—	4	13	0
Growing lads of 5 feet 7 inches in height, if not exceeding 19 years of age			

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Men not below 5 feet 7 inches in height, and not exceeding 25 years of age,—	4	13	0
Growing lads of 5 feet 6 inches in height, if not exceeding 19 years of age			

CAVALRY IN INDIA.

LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Men not below 5 feet 6 inches, or above 5 feet 9 inches in height, and not under 18 years of age, or exceeding 25,—	4	13	0
LANCERS.—Men not below 5 feet 7 inches, or above 5 feet 10 inches in height, and not under 18 years of age, or exceeding 25			

INFANTRY OF THE LINE.

Men not below 5 feet 6 inches in height, and not exceeding 25 years of age,—	5	6	0
Growing lads of 5 feet 5 inches in height, if not exceeding 18 years of age			

INFANTRY IN INDIA & NEW SOUTH WALES.

Recruits of 5 feet 5 inches in height, and not under 18 years of age	5	6	0
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EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE.

ARTILLERY.—Men not below 5 feet 7 inches in height, and not under 20, or exceeding 30 years of age,—	5	6	0
INFANTRY.—Men not below 5 feet 5 inches in height, and not under 18, or exceeding 30 years of age			

BOYS enlisted into the Cavalry or Infantry, by special authority, to be trained as trumpeters, musicians, drummers, or buglers, are allowed a bounty of *two guineas*, to provide them with regimental necessaries; and must in every instance be attested for *unlimited service*. Fourteen years is the prescribed age for the admission of boys, except under very special circumstances.

LEVY MONEY FOR RECRUITS.

*Unlimited
Service.*

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CAVALRY.

		Men and Lads.		
		£.	s.	d.
To the Recruit	On being attested, in cash	0	2	6
	On intermediate approval, in cash & necessities	0	10	0
	On final approval, in cash and necessities ...	2	17	0
Amount of bounty		3	9	6
To the Superintending Officer	On intermediate approval, to cover the expenses of postage, stationery, &c.	0	5	0
	For attesting	0	1	0
	Surgical examination*	0	2	6
To the party	On intermediate approval	0	7	6
	On final approval	0	5	0
For conducting the recruit to the place of final approval.		0	2	6
Total levy money—British currency		4	13	0

INFANTRY.

To the Recruit	On being attested, in cash	0	2	6
	On intermediate approval, in cash & necessities	0	10	0
	On final approval, in cash and necessities....	3	5	0
Amount of bounty		3	17	6
To the Superintending Officer	On intermediate approval, to cover the expenses of postage, stationery, &c.	0	5	0
	For attesting	0	1	0
	Surgical examination*	0	2	6
To the party	On intermediate approval	0	7	6
	On final approval	0	10	0
For conducting the recruit to the place of final approval.		0	2	6
Total levy money—British currency		5	6	0

Recruits for *Highland* Regiments will be allowed £3. 15s. bounty on final approval, for their equipment, independent of the 10s. on intermediate approval, and the 2s. 6d. on attesting.

* This allowance of 2s. 6d. for "surgical examination" is not to be charged when the recruit is examined by a *military* medical officer, who is on all occasions to be employed, if within a convenient distance.

MEMORANDA.

1st. The *bounty* of recruits raised at the head-quarters of regiments or depôts will be the same as laid down in the foregoing Schedule. No other charge will be admitted in this case except one shilling for attesting, and the reward for the party, which is to be paid to the individual who engages the recruit.

2d. The second part of bounty is to be paid in cash, unless the recruit may require a shirt, a pair of shoes, or any other article essential to his immediate comfort.

3rd. The sum to the recruit on final approval is to be applied to completing him with necessaries according to regulations. Any articles which the recruit may have of his own of a proper description are to be included among his regimental necessaries, and any surplus of bounty is to be paid to him in money.

4th. The reward "to the party" is to be paid to the individual of the party who engages the recruit.

5th. The allowance for conducting the recruit to the place of final approval is to be paid to the individual who delivers the recruit over to the regiment.

6th. The surgeons must be particularly circumspect in the examination of recruits, according to the detailed instructions issued from the Army Medical Department, and they must be careful not to approve of any man or lad who

has any defect or infirmity that may render him unfit for service, or who bears the *marks of punishment*.

7th. Officers in command of regiments and depôts, and officers on the recruiting service, will be held responsible that all recruits are attested according to the forms prescribed in the Standing Orders of the Army, and the provisions of the Mutiny Act.

8th. No *pensioner* is to be enlisted.

9th. All recruits are to be attested for *unlimited* service.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

Recruiting Department.

Horse Guards, 26th August, 1839.

THE establishment of all regiments of Infantry, not serving in the East Indies, being increased to 800 rank and file, the General Commanding-in-Chief calls upon the commanding officers of the several corps and depôts to take the most effectual measures for recruiting their respective regiments to the augmented strength now ordered, with the least possible delay. They will propose such arrangements as may appear best calculated for effecting this object, and enjoin on the part of their recruiting parties the utmost activity in the duty on which they are employed. Commanding officers will likewise cause every exertion to be made to obtain eligible men in the neighbourhood of their headquarters.

It is to be clearly understood that, in the case of regiments serving *abroad*, their recruiting is to be continued until they appear, upon paper, to have reached a strength of 30 men above their full establishment of 800 rank and file, according to the principle notified in the Circular Memorandum from this department, dated the 20th March, 1838;* by which arrangement it is intended to ensure the perfect efficiency in numbers of all corps employed on foreign service.

Regiments in *India* are upon an establishment of 976 rank and file; in addition to which, they are allowed to recruit 10 *per cent.* of *supernumeraries* (98 men), making the total strength to which those corps are authorised to recruit 1074 rank and file each regiment.

Lord Hill relies upon the zeal of every officer in command to keep in constant view the completion and efficiency of his regiment; and His Lordship expects that such arrangements and changes will be proposed, from time to time, as circumstances may point out to be expedient, with reference to this important object.

The monthly returns sent to regiments and depôts from the recruiting subdivisions enable commanding officers to watch the progress and success of their recruiting parties; and it is desirable, when a party is found to be unsuccessful at its station, after a reasonable trial, that its removal should be proposed to a different place, where better success may be expected.

By command of the General Commanding-in-Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

* See Page 45.

GENERAL ORDER.—(No. 543.)

Horse Guards, 16th October, 1839.

LORD HILL finds it necessary to refer the army to the General Order of the 18th January, 1810 (copy of which is annexed), as well as to page 448 of the General Regulations and Orders, and to declare that His Lordship will hold every officer responsible for a breach thereof who shall allow himself to be complimented by officers, non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, who are serving, or have served, under his command, by means of presents of plate, swords, &c., or by any collective expression of their opinion.

By command of the Right Honourable

GENERAL LORD HILL, Commanding-in-Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER.—(No. 182.)

Horse Guards, 18th January, 1810.

THE Commander-in-Chief has directed the following Order, issued by the General Officer commanding His Majesty's forces in North America, to be inserted in the General Orders of the Army.

“ Quebec, 4th October, 1809.

“ **GENERAL ORDER.**

“ The Commander of the Forces has lately had
“ occasion to see in a Halifax newspaper a copy of an
“ address presented by the serjeants of the 1st battalion Royal
“ Fusiliers to Captain Orr, on that officer relinquishing the

“ adjutantcy, in consequence of being promoted to a com-
“ pany. So novel a circumstance could not fail to draw the
“ attention of his Excellency, it being the first of the kind
“ that has come to his knowledge during the forty-six years
“ that he has been in the service ; and, as the first instance
“ has thus (so far as he is aware, at least) occurred in the
“ part of the army with the charge of which the King
“ has been pleased to intrust him, he feels himself called
“ on, by every obligation of duty to His Majesty and the ser-
“ vice, to bear his testimony against it by a public expres-
“ sion of disapprobation.

“ His Excellency does not mean in this instance to
“ ascribe any improper motive to the serjeants ;—he has
“ no doubt that their sole view was to express their regard
“ and gratitude towards an officer who, in the intimate
“ connexion that had officially subsisted between them, had
“ very commendably conducted himself with kindness to
“ them, without departing from that strictness of discipline
“ which was indispensable to the discharge of his duty.

“ But while his Excellency thus does justice to the in-
“ tention of the serjeants of the Royal Fusiliers, he desires
“ at the same time very seriously to observe to them, that
“ in presuming to meet, in order to deliberate on the con-
“ duct of their superior officer, they have in fact, however
“ unintentionally, been guilty of an act of great insubordi-
“ nation.

* “ It matters not that the design of the meeting, or in
“ whatever manner the address was unanimously assented
“ to, was solely to express their respect and esteem ; the very
“ circumstance implies discussion, and by that discussion

“ they rendered themselves obnoxious to the imputation
“ alluded to. Who, indeed, shall say where such a practice,
“ if once introduced, shall end? If the non-commissioned
“ officers of a regiment are permitted to express their ap-
“ probation of the conduct of the Adjutant, why may they
“ not exercise the same right with respect to their Command-
“ ing Officer? or what reason can be given why they should
“ not be equally entitled to express their disapprobation?
“ Indeed, should the practice become general, the merely
“ withholding of the former would imply the latter.

“ General Sir James Craig is the more desirous that his
“ sentiments on this subject should be distinctly understood
“ in the Fusiliers, because it appears, on the face of the
“ address of the serjeants in question, that it has been coun-
“ tenanced by the officer who then commanded the regiment.
“ The Commander of the Forces does no more than justice
“ to the character and services of that officer, when he
“ admits that, feeling as he does the dangerous tendency of
“ the practice which he is censuring, he also feels himself
“ the more bound to oppose it, in the first instance, from
“ the strength which it might otherwise derive from the
“ sanction which he appears to have given to it. Lieut.-
“ Colonel Pakenham will however believe, that though it
“ was impossible the General should avoid this observation
“ upon his error, yet his doing so can by no means detract
“ from the esteem with which he has been taught to view
“ his character as an officer, or the confidence which he
“ should be disposed to place in his service.

“ EDWARD BAYNES,

“ Adjutant-General to the
“ British Army serving in North America.”

The reason for which the Commander-in-Chief has directed the circulation of this Order is, that he may avail himself of this opportunity of declaring to the Army his most perfect concurrence in the sentiments therein expressed by the distinguished and experienced officer by whom it was framed, on a subject which appears to have been by some very much misunderstood. The circumstance of inferiors of any class of military men assembling for the purpose of bestowing praise and public marks of approbation on their superiors, implies a power of deliberation on their conduct which belongs to the King alone, or to those officers to whom His Majesty may be pleased to intrust the command and discipline of his troops.

It is a procedure equally objectionable, whether in the higher or lower ranks of the army; and, as the Commander-in-Chief cannot but regard it as in principle subversive of all military discipline, he trusts it is a practice which will be for ever banished from the British Service, as deserving of the highest censure, and he directs officers in command to act accordingly.

By command of the Right Honourable

The Commander-in-Chief,

HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-General.

· CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

To Officers Commanding Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, 22nd October, 1839.

ALL appeals and other communications relative to barracks, the occupation thereof, the choice of quarters therein, barrack damages, barrack allowances of fuel, &c., embarkation of troops, embarkation of the wives of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, upon which the decision of the General Commanding-in-Chief is required, are to be addressed to the Quarter-Master-General, to whom also must be addressed special applications for permission to embark individual women over and above the proportion prescribed by regulation. Every such application must be accompanied by the fullest explanation of the grounds upon which it is made.

By command of the Right Honourable

The General Commanding-in-Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD,

Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM. .

*For the Guidance of Officers Commanding Regiments in
India, Ceylon, &c.*

Horse Guards, 4th Nov. 1839.

THE practice which has recently prevailed, of transmitting letters and returns by the overland mail *viâ Marseilles*, being found to create a very considerable expense to the public, is hereby strictly forbidden, and no communication is to be transmitted by the above route, except from the General Officers Commanding, and then only in cases of emergency, and such as require dispatch.

In transmitting returns and official communications to the several Military Departments, (as directed by the General Regulations and Orders of the Army,) Commanding Officers are to cause the words *viâ Falmouth* to be superscribed on the covers; and they are enjoined to prevent any letters of a private nature, or not intended for the departments, being enclosed under official covers.

By Command of the Right Honourable
General LORD HILL, Commanding-in-Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

• CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

To Commanding Officers of Regiments and Depôts.

Horse Guards, 20th Nov. 1839.

THE following is to be the distribution of the Service and Depôt Companies of the Regiments of Infantry serving on Foreign Stations, excepting those in the East Indies and New South Wales; and the General Commanding-in-Chief directs, that the numbers under stated be considered as the establishment of the respective portions of the Regiments abroad, and accounted for accordingly in the Regimental Returns, viz. :

6 Service Companies } at 100 Rank and } 600 File each.	4 Depôt Companies } at 50 Rank and } 200 File each.
7 Staff Serjeants. 24 Serjeants, i. e. four per Com- pany, including Co- lour Serjeants. 10 Drummers. <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> 24 Corporals. } 576 Privates. } 600 Rank and File.	16 Serjeants, i. e. four per Com- pany, including Colour Serjeants. 4 Drummers. <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> 16 Corporals. } 184 Privates. } 200 Rank and File.

TOTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

	Staff Serj.	Serjeants	Drummers	Corporals	Privates
6 Service Companies	7	24	10	24	576
4 Depôt Companies	.	16	4	16	184
10 Companies	7	40	14	40	760
800 Rank and File					

It is to be understood that, although the number of serjeants and corporals allowed to be borne on the establishment of the Depôt Companies, for the purposes of recruiting, and of performing the general duties of the Depôt, is the same proportion as in the Service Companies, yet the Regulation forbidding the appointments of serjeants or corporals taking place from the men at the Regimental Depôts is to remain in force, and no deviation is to be made therefrom, except in special cases, which must be reported for the previous approval of the General Commanding-in-Chief and (in all instances where it may be possible) after a communication with the Officer Commanding the Service Companies abroad.

The attention of Commanding Officers of *Service*, as well as of *Depôt* Companies, is particularly directed to the injunctions contained in page 173 of the General Regulations and Orders for the Army, on the subject of the appointment of non-commissioned officers.

By Command of the Right Honourable

General LORD HILL, Commanding-in-Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

To Agents of Infantry Regiments.

Horse Guards, 17th December, 1839.

THE General Commanding-in-Chief having been pleased to sanction an alteration in the shoulder-strap of the coats of the rank and file of Battalion Companies, an approved pattern of the shoulder-strap proposed has been sealed and deposited at the Office of Military Boards, for reference and guidance in the preparation of future supplies.

By Command of the Right Honourable
GENERAL LORD HILL, Commanding-in-Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

Horse Guards, 31st December, 1839.

THE General Commanding-in-Chief directs that a *Register* of sick and lame horses, and a *Record* of their Treatment, be kept in two separate books in the forms following, instead of the book prescribed in page 375, of the General Regulations and Orders for the Army.

The Register is to contain the following particulars ; viz. :—

1. No. of case	} N.B. These seven columns will occupy the first half of a folio.
2. Troop Letter	
3. Troop Number	
4. Colour	
5. Sex	
6. Age; to be shown by the year in which foaled	
7. Disease or Complaint	} These six columns will occupy the second half of a folio.
8. Whether at Head Quarters or Detached	
9. Date of admission to treatment	
10. Page in Record of Treatment	
11. Result	
12. Date of Discharge	
13. Remarks	

Each case, as it occurs, must be entered in the Register, as far as the column of "Page in Record of Treatment," leaving the columns "Result" and "Date of Discharge" blank, until the termination of treatment.

The *Record of Treatment* is to contain the progressive Number,—the Troop Letter,—and Troop Number in a head-line, by which each case will be connected in the separate books: also the nature and character of the disease, or accident, and the cause so far as it can be ascertained, together with varying symptoms, and the mode of treatment; concluding the case with its result and the date of discharge.

It is not intended that ordinary symptoms and treatment should be described with prolixity; but unusual occurrences in any way, and *post mortem* appearances cannot be recorded too minutely.

When the history of a case extends beyond the page on which it is commenced, it may be carried to another page; and when only part of a page is requisite, a line may be drawn under it, and the remainder of the page filled up with a subsequent case.

The book should be filled up without leaving large spaces blank; therefore the progressive Number of case registered need not follow on succeeding pages of the Record of Treatment.

Both books are to be submitted to the Inspecting General at his periodical inspections.

When either book is filled up, it is to be forwarded by the least expensive, but safe, mode of conveyance to the Principal Veterinary Surgeon, to whom requisition must be made in proper time for new books, as they are about to become necessary.

The usual half-yearly Abstract of Practice is to be forwarded to the Principal Veterinary Surgeon as heretofore, and a summary added in the subjoined form:—

Under treatment at last return	.	.	
Admitted since	.	.	.
			<hr/>
		Total	
Of which have been cured	.	.	
" " relieved	.		
" " died	.	.	
" " sold while un-			
der treatment	.	.	
			<hr/>
		Total	.
			<hr/>
Remaining under treatment	.	.	.
			<hr/>

By Command of the Right Honourable
 GENERAL LORD HIEL, Commanding-in-Chief,
 JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

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Diary <i>new</i>	
Nominal Return	
Return of Courts-Martial, Cavalry and Infantry	
Embarkation Return of Detachments.	
Disembarkation Return of Ditto	
Discharges	
Attestations	
<u>Record of Officers' Services.</u>	
Effective States, Cavalry and Infantry	1 0 0
State of the Regiment	
Quarterly Return of Officers Absent without Leave	
Return of Officers desirous to purchase Promotion	
Return of Offences	
Applications for Leave of Absence	
<u>Applications for Discharge <i>new</i></u>	
Furloughs	0 16 0
Description Return of Deserters	
Description Return of Recruits	
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